THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1064.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

THIRD NOTICE

In the case of *Joseph Anthony*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued forth against Joseph Anthony, late merchant of the city of Richmond, but now of the county of Henrico, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 18th and on Friday the 24th days of this present month (December) and on Tuesday the 25th day of January, 1803, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the commissioners:
Richmond, Dec. 10, 1802.

Mrs. Davidson

Respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that she has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Millenery,

Of the most approved fashions; suitable for the season.—Also, a small assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muslin, Callicoes, Silk and Cotton Hose, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which she will dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizetts, and fashionable Pattern Dresses.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.

TAKEN up by RICHARD G. LIPSCOMB, on Stanton River, near Morton's Ferry, the 22d October, 1802, a black and white STEER: his head and face nearly white, about four or five years old, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, and some thing like an overkeel in the left. Appraised to 15 dollars. 3t

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Charles Irving's Estate.

THE Estate of Charles Irving, dec'd. and all power over the same, having lately committed to the subscribers, by order of Albemarle court, notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that they have employed William Cabell, attorney at law, to transact all the business of the said estate. He alone is authorized to receive payment of debts due to the said estate, to make sales or contracts, or to do any act obligatory upon the said estate. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to render them known to the said Wm. H. Cabell. Letters addressed to him in Richmond, during the months of December and January next, and afterwards in Warminster, Amherst county, will be duly attended to.

Nicholas Cabell.
William Hughs.

Nov. 25, 1802.

Mr. James Worrell

Presents his respectful compliments to his patrons in Richmond and its vicinity, and begs to apologize for having delayed longer than hertofore, the opening of his

Dancing School.

HIS other engagements, from their great increase, have prevented his paying his respects sooner. He has now the pleasure to inform them that he intends to commence his teaching on Friday the 7th of January, 1803, at the former place.

Dec. 13, 1802. tf

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land,

IN Mecklenburg county, containing 326 acres, adjoining the lands of Edward Mayo and the land formerly owned by me on Roanoak River. I will sell it all together or in parcels, as may suit purchasers. Mr. Charles Hudson, who lives near the land, will shew it to any person or persons inclined to purchase. If not sooner sold, I shall attend at Mecklenburg April court next, to treat with any person or persons inclined to purchase.

This land was conveyed to me in trust by the late Col. William Mayo, of Powhatan county, deceased, to secure a certain debt therein mentioned, which deed is among the records of the general court of this commonwealth; and Col. Mayo, by his last will and testament, has devised the same lands to my disposal, for the same purposes, with a power to pass the same right and title which he himself could have done.

I am authorised by the executrix of Col. Mayo to offer for sale a tract of LAND on Little Deep Creek in Powhatan county, containing about thirty acres, on which is a valuable mill seat, known by the name of Sallee's. Mrs. Catharine Mayo, the sole executrix, is empowered to sell this land. Terms may be known on application to her, and the land will be shewn to any person inclined to purchase by Daniel Mayo, jun. Seth Ligon, and David Owen, or either of them, as they reside in the neighbourhood.

M. CARRINGTON.

December 20, 1802. 3t

Bank of Alexandria,

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an election will be held at the court-house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of the said Bank, for the ensuing year, agreeable to charter.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURGEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

Alexandria, December 15.

TO BE HIRED,

FOR the ensuing year, a good GARDENER and his WIFE—also, an excellent HOSTLER, and a female HOUSE-SERVANT. Apply to

John Brockenbrough.

December 24, 1802.

Negroes for Sale.

I will sell, at public auction, in the town of Fredericksburg, on Tuesday the 22d of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, between forty and fifty

Very likely Negroes;

YOUNG men, Boys, Young women, Girls and Children. Cash, upland Tobacco at the market cash price of that day, or approved negotiable bills on Alexandria, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia or New-York, at sixty days, will be received in payment.

Carter Beverley.

Elkwood, Culpeper county,
Dec. 20, 1802. tlF.

NOTICE

In the case of *Edward Broaddus*,

A Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled, an act to establish an uniform system of of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against *Edward Broaddus*, merchant, of the county of Albemarle, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 21st and on Wednesday the 5th days of January, 1803, and on Wednesday the 2d day of February ensuing, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts—and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Richmond, Dec. 20, 1802.

Lands for Sale.

TO be sold, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 30th December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond,

17,101 Acres of Land,

In the state of Kentucky:

Lot 1st.	900 Acres, in Warren county, Bay creek, above Sulpher Lick;		
2	800 do. do. Walnut creek;		
3	960 do. do. above Sulpher Lick;	5167	
4	207 2-3 do. do. middle Fork Drakes creek;		
5	1200 do. do. Skeegs Beaver creek;		
6	1000 do. do. north side Big Barren;		
7	2000 Acres in Green county, east side south fork Little Barren;	3240	
8	1240 do. do south side little Barren;		
9	5000 Acres in Logan C. on Big Barren river;		
10	800 do. do. N. side of Cumberland river;		
11	666 2-3 do. do. South side of do.	8693 2/3	
12	270 do. do. North side of do.		
13	1000 do. do. West Fork Crocus creek;		
14	865 2-3 do. do. South Fork Little Barren,		
	Acres	17101	

ALSO

Lot 15, 100 Acres, on the waters of Eagle Creek N. W. of the Ohio.

SPECIAL warranty will be given on securing the payment of the purchase money by bond with approved security, payable, one fourth in six months from the day of sale, one fourth in twelve months, one fourth in eighteen months, and one forth payable in two years, with interest from the date of purchase.

James Brown.
Wm. Wiseham,
Executor to the Estate of Andrew Ronald.

Richmond, Nov. 26, 1802. 125D

Will be Sold,

At twelve months credit, on the 11th day of January next,

All the ESTATE,

(Negroes excepted,) of the late William Norvell, dec'd. of James City county.

THE Sale will be at the late dwelling house of the decedent, and will continue from day to day until all is sold. The real estate consists of three plantations, with a mill annexed to one of them. The first, his mansion plantation, contains about four hundred acres, more or less, and has a good dwelling house thereon, with six rooms and a passage; all necessary out houses and a good garden. The second, an Island on Chickahomany, contains four or five hundred acres, more or less, with an overseer's house and necessary houses for a farmer. The last contains one hundred acres, more or less, with an excellent, well accustomed Grist Mill, just rebuilt of the best timber; she works two pair of stones, one for wheat and the other for corn. A Cotton Machine has been erected in the mill, from which considerable profit is derived. It is deemed unnecessary to give a minute description of these lands; it will only be said that they are as fertile as the lands in the neighborhood, and that Mr. Spencer and Mr. Allen, living on the premises, will shew them to any person disposed to view them. The personal estate is a considerable one, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, a good Chariot, and a variety of other articles, too tedious to mention.

At the same time will be hired out, about fourteen likely NEGROES, from 17 to 22 years of age.

By the Will of Mr. Norvell, about 30 of his Negroes are directed to be bound out. Those who wish to take any of them, are requested to apply to the subscriber. Bond, with approved security, will be required of the purchasers, by

WM. LIGHTFOOT, *Ex'or.*

James City, Dec. 16, 1802.

For London, direct,

The new substantial SHIP

Monticello,

JOHN WILSON, master,—burthen seven hundred hogsheads of Tobacco, now lying at Broadway, and has three-fourths of her cargo engaged.—For freight of the remainder, or passage, apply to Messrs. *John Cunningham & Co.* of Richmond, or to

ROBERT MOORE.

Petersburg, Dec. 9, 1802.

JUST RECEIVED BY

Bartlett Still,

A Consignment of the following Articles, to be sold for Cash—viz:

30 pieces superfine 4-4 Irish Linens.
100 pieces Callicoes and Cambricks, Muslins.
Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Souchong TEAS.
Writing and Printing Paper.
Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar.

Richmond, Dec. 14, 1802.

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Patteson, *jr.*

Nov. 29, 1802. tf

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the first Monday in next month, being Henrico court day, at the court-house of the said county, 207 and an half acres of

L A N D,

LYING in the county of Charles City, on Morris's Creek, which was late the property of Daniel Nicolson, deceased, and surrounded by the lands of William Greaves, and which land was conveyed by John Nicolson to Miles Selden, sheriff of Henrico, according to law, upon the said Nicolson's taking the benefit of the oath of an insolvent debtor when confined in the jail of the said county, under an execution issued from the court of the said county by Nathaniel Bowe against him.

B. SHEPPARD, Deputy for
MILES SELDEN, Sh'ff. H. C.

December 10, 1802.

THE PUBLIC

Are respectfully notified, that the

Union Tavern & Coffee House,

LATE in the occupancy of *Mr. William Booker*, is still continued by *Mrs. Booker*, who begs leave to assure those that may please to call at this house, that every attention shall be given to render them convenience and full satisfaction.

Richmond, Dec. 9, 1802.

Hat and Shoe Store.

THANKFUL for the liberal encouragement which he has experienced from the inhabitants of Richmond and Manchester, and the public in general, the subscriber respectfully informs them, that he has lately received, and now on hand, a good and general assortment of ENGLISH and NEW-YORK manufactured,

Hats & Shoes,

FOR SALE, at the first house below the Eagle Tavern, sign of the Cock'd Hat.

D. J. Burr.

Richmond, Dec. 6, 1802. tf

VIRGINIA:

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of chancery for the Richmond district, in the suit between

William Flemming Gaines, ex'or of Robert Page, and Robert Pollard adm'r of John White, Plaintiffs.

And

Elizabeth Braxton, George Braxton, Corbin Braxton, Carter Braxton, Taylor Braxton, William Fitzhugh Braxton, Anne Corbin Braxton, Alin Braxton and Elizabeth Braxton, of whom are infants, Defendants.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday the 3d of January next, at the vendue office of the subscribers,

Two Negro Men,

MARK and DAVY.

PROSSER and MONCURE,
Commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 3, 1802.

Sales at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday, the first day of January next, before the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond,

16 likely Negroes,

CONSISTING OF

MEN, Women and Children, the greater part of them valuable house servants. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser, from whom bond and approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid, will be required—by

THOMAS STRACHAN,
Administrator of
Doctor *Peter Strachan*, dec.

Richmond, 9th Dec. 1802. eptdf.

N. B. The sale of the said negroes being postponed, they will, on the day above mentioned, be offered for HIRE, for the ensuing year.

Dec. 23d, 1802.

NOTICE

In the case of *Hezekiah L. Wight* and *Benjamin Harris*,

BANKRUPTS.

THE commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and now in prosecution against Hezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, merchants of the city of Richmond, under the firm of Wight and Harris, intend to meet on Saturday the 22d day of January, 1803, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend, and all claims not then proved will be disallowed.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 22, 1802.

Latest Foreign Intelligence,

From Glasgow papers to the 2d of November, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, by the ship Lydia, Tredwell.

PARIS, October 25.

[From the Moniteur.]

The late troubles in Helvetia having given uneasiness to the neighboring states, the French government, as soon as it saw the disorder checked, and its mediation demanded, hastened to make the event known to the adjoining powers.—The following is the letter that was written on the occasion on the 15th, to M. de Cetto, minister of Bavaria.

The minister of foreign affairs, to M. de Cetto.

Paris, 23d Vendemaire,
(October 15.)

SIR,

The relations of neighbourhood which exist between Bavaria and Switzerland, and which will be rendered closer by the acquisition his electoral highness is about to obtain in Germany, must have made him direct his particular attention to the late events of which Helvetia has been the theatre. That country has been long divided. An influence of intrigue and money has hitherto prevented the government established by the suffrages of the majority from assuming the position and the power necessary to its preservation.

As long as the opposition was confined to insidious and obscure practices, the first consul thought he ought not to interfere in discussions to which time and the influence of the general tranquility of Europe promised continually to put an end. But at length the enemies of the Helvetic people have attempted an open opposition. Blood has flowed, and Helvetia has been menaced with a general destruction.

In this frightful conjuncture, the wishes of all have demanded the mediation of the first consul. The very party which had armed against the government, drawn away by the

opinion of men who muſt have been ſtuffed, to attach them to it, have been forded to claim ſolemnly the mediation of France.

The continental powers, adjoining Helvetia, have not contemplated, without apprehenſion, the external effects of a diſorder, the focus of which was eſtabliſhed in that country. In this ſtate of affairs, humanity, the intereſt of France and of Europe, demanded that the firſt conſul ſhould deſiſt from the determination he had made not to interfere in the affairs of Switzerland. He ſpoke as a mediator, as a friend, and Helvetia was pacified. The people have returned to their homes. Thoſe ſimple and juſt men, ſeeing they have been abuſed, have menaced with their arms the chiefs who had attempted to defame France in their minds, and who in their public acts had ventured to inveigh againſt her. General contempt now does juſtice to their clamors.

Such, Sir, are the facts which I have thought it my duty to communicate to you. The firſt conſul neither ought nor would abandon a country which ſtands in need of the friendſhip of France, and which, without the benefit of his influence, would have paſſed in a ſhort time through all the horrors of anarchy under the ancient yoke, which it feels itſelf happy to have broken.

But at the ſame time that he has recognized the neceſſity of aſſiſting the Helvetic people to fix at length herſelf, and in an irrevocable manner, her conſtitutional deſtiny, he has not ceaſed for one moment to conſider that the moſt perfect independence ought to be the baſis of her conſtitution. The right of eſtabliſhing her own organization acquired by Helvetia, is one of the glorious reſults of the war which France has ſuſtained againſt the moſt powerful armies of Europe, and of the treaties which have terminated it.

It is becauſe Helvetia poſſeſſes this right from the victories, and the benevolent policy of France, that the firſt conſul would now protect the exerciſe of it, and take care that a handful of turbulent emigrants, deſerters from foreign armies, and who have juſt carried fire and ſword into their own country, ſhall not ſucceed in depriving the whole almoſt of their fellow citizens of their rights.

It is not by ſuch men that the treaty of Luneville can be invoked in what regards Helvetia, but by the great portion of the people which they would have oppreſſed, and whoſe independence the treaty guarantees. Are thoſe men as eſtimable, as important a part of Helvetia as Argovia, the Pays de Vaud, and the Bailiwicks, formerly ſubject, whoſe political rights France has guaranteed, not only in the treaty of Luneville, but in all thoſe which, ſince the war, have bound the ancient ties of France and Helvetia cloſer!

One may conceive that it will be thoſe perſons who will endeavor to ſpread the belief, that the Helvetic Republic may be led by a ſpirit of imitation to eſtabliſh with the firſt conſul the relation which unite him to the Italian Republic; but this idea is as far from the expectation of the firſt conſul as it is oppoſite to all his determinations, and his formal intention is, not to concur in the organization of Switzerland, but for the purpoſe of inſuring to her an abſolute independence.

I am perſuaded, Sir, that you will tranſmit to his electoral highneſs the communications I have the honor to make to you, the importance of which he will not fail to appreciate.

Receive the aſſurance of my high conſideration.

(Signed)

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Some accounts have lately been received reſpecting the fate of Mr. Fyſche Palmer, who our readers will recollect, was ſentenced by the judiciary court of Scotland to be baniſhed to New South Wales; on account of his political principles at an early period of the late war, and the other perſons who, in March, 1801, ſailed from that ſettlement on their return to England. Theſe accounts are communicated by captain Wilſon, of the Royal Admiral tranſport, who fell in with them at New Zealand. They had touched there to purchaſe ſpars and timber, which, together with the ſhip, they meant to diſpoſe of at the Cape of Good Hope. This was about the middle of June, and they had been on their paſſage to that place from the middle of March 1801. Moſt of the crew were very indifferent, the veſſel was leaky, and ill ſupplied with proviſions. Captain Wilſon very kindly gave a ſupply of whatever he could ſpare, and they then reſolved to touch at ſome of the South Sea Iſlands to get a further ſupply. In caſe by any unforeſeen accident they ſhould be detained at New Zealand, captain Wilſon had, by his ſolicitations, prevailed on governor King to ſend them proviſions, which would reach there about February laſt. The veſſel they ſailed in was about 300 tons burthen, and was the joint purchaſe of Mr. Palmer, Mr. Boſton, and two other perſons in the ſettlement. At the time captain Wilſon left them Mr. P. and his companions were in good health.

October 29.

We have been informed that every officer whole regiment is either in Egypt or Malta, who is in this country on leave of abſence, has been ordered to join his corps with all poſſible ſpeed. Admiral Bickerton has ſailed from Gibraltar for the Mediterranean, and it is believed that the ſhips fitting out at home are deſtined to reinforce him. This is a very commendable vigilance in the naval department. The French ports are known to be extremely active. At Toulon a ſquadron has been for ſome time fitting out, and troops are ſaid to have been ſhipped from the Iſle of Elbe in tranſports which are to be convoyed by that ſquadron. Where is it going? It has been ſuppoſed to Conſtantinople and the Black Sea; an idle ſuppoſition. Where is the neceſſity for ſending troops or men of war thither? There is no hoſtile power in that quarter, and no garriſon to receive troops. Intelligence from Paris aſſerts, that every dock is occupied at Breſt, and a 74 building on the ſtrand. At l'Orient eight ſhips of the line are building, and others repairing; at Havre, at Cherbourg, at Bourdeaux, at Marſeilles; the ſame activity prevails. It is added that not a ſingle French ſailor has been diſcharged. The intended journey of the chief conſul is connected with theſe preparations. Undoubtedly the object of the journey muſt be important, which takes him from Paris at this time and in this ſtate of affairs. He will probably viſit all the ports of the weſtern coaſt of France, not only Havre and Cherbourg, but Breſt and Bourdeaux.—The knowledge of theſe preparations has given riſe to very warlike rumors at Paris.

On our ſide, the different ports have aſſumed a very active appearance. On Wedneſday orders were received at Plymouth to get the Imogen ready to ſail with all poſſible ſpeed with diſpatches. The Lady Hobart packet ſailed on Tueſday evening from Falmouth with ſealed orders, which are not to be opened till her arrival at Barbadoes. Sealed orders are alſo to be forwarded immediately by the Princeſs Amelia packet, which are to be opened in a certain latitude. So urgent were the direction, that the packets which ſailed on Tueſday put to ſea though the wind was quite contrary. All the packets at Falmouth, are to be got ready to ſail at two hours notice.

A meſſenger ſailed yeſterday from Harwich for Cuxhaven. He is ſuppoſed to be gone to Peterſburgh.

We have received further accounts from Gibraltar, and they are intereſting. The men of war, which had been ſo much damaged by the thunderſtorm, mentioned in our laſt letters from that quarter, were repaired with wonderful expedition.—The repairs were hardly completed, when they were ordered up the Mediterranean with the utmoſt haſte, in conſequence of diſpatches to that effect having been received from Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton.

Various opinions are entertained at Gibraltar reſpecting the cauſe of this ſudden ſailing of the ſquadron; but the predominating one is, that Sir Richard's ſquadron thus reinforced, was deſtined to watch the motions of the French armament at Toulon, which was firſt aſſembled under the pretence of attacking Algiers, but which, notwithſtanding the differences between France and that ſtate have been adjuſted, appears ſtill to be encreaſing.

Such proceedings, on the part of our rival, certainly furniſh grounds ſufficient for the ſteps taken on our part. We may obſerve, that our movements in the Mediterranean, as we obſerved in a late paper, are probably alſo connected with other circumſtances, France endeavours to induce us to give up Malta, that her ſchemes may afterwards proceed with leſs fear of interruption. We cannot, however, bring ourſelves to believe, that Miniſters will be haſtily perſuaded to abandon Malta, without a proper guarantee for its independence!

Reinforcements continue to be prepared and forwarded for the Mediterranean. General Oaks is juſt appointed Commander in Chief of all our troops in that ſea, and the Duke of York is buſily engaged every day at the Horſe Guards.

October 30.

The Bank on Thurſday morning, gave their anſwer to the application from the Omnium Holders. About a quarter after one o'clock, Mr. Abraham Newland went to the Stock Exchange, in Capel court, and announced, that the Bank had determined as follows: to defer the Final Redemption of the Omnium in the ſubſequent way—

40 per cent. to be paid on the 21ſt of January,

30 per cent. on the 18th of February,

And the remaining 30 to be paid up on the 18th of March.

This deciſicion was conſidered to have diſappointed the expectations of the Omnium holders, who expected more favourable terms, and immediately afterwards the funds fell one per cent. Omnium from 9½ to 12⅝ Cons. from 68 3-8ths. to 67½.

Accounts were received in the city on Thurſday from Italy, of the exportation of raw ſilks from that country to Britain being prohibited.—This event excites much ſurpriſe.

It is believed that his Majeſty's Miniſters reſolved at the Council held laſt Saturday, to retain every thing that was to be ceded by the Definitive Treaty. Orders are ſaid to have been diſpatched to that effect.—With reſpect to the Cape, this reſolution will, perhaps, be too late.—The Dutch, ſome time ago, ſent a ſquadron there to receive the reſtitution of it. It is probable too, that all the French Weſt India Iſlands have been ceded. We have no poſitive advices, however, of the French having taken poſſeſſion of Martinique. The American papers, which arrived laſt week, aſſerted that the French military force has been ſo diminiſhed by ſickneſs in St. Domingo and Guadaloupe, that without reinforcements they cannot take complete poſſeſſion of the remainder of their colonial acquiſitions. Malta is certainly in our poſſeſſion, and we have ſtill a force in Egypt: our garriſon now in Alexandria amounts to little ſhort of 4000 men.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1802.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS *INVADED*,

Notwithſtanding the declaration of rights made by the good people of Virginia, aſſembled in full and free convention, and which declares "That the freedom of the preſs is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be reſtrained but by deſpotic governments."

A quarrel, of a private nature, between Mr. Geo. Hay, a member of the executive council of Virginia, and Mr. Callender, the editor of the Recorder, has given riſe to a more formidable reſtraint upon the liberty of the preſs, than any ſcheme which has ever been invented by the enemies to free diſcuſſion. This quarrel has been made the grounds of attacking the palladium of American liberty, in a manner which no citizen of the United States could have ſuppoſed or expected. Unleſs ſpeedy meaſures be taken for preventing in future like attempts, the boaſted freedom of this country will only be the "ſhadow of the name." A particular account of this intereſting affair, cannot but be, therefore, acceptable to the citizens at large.

It is not our intention to enter into the merits of the quarrel between Mr. Hay and Mr. Callender. We wiſh to be thought, neither the partizans of the one or the other; but we conſider it our duty to lay before the public the particulars of a tranſaction, which we conſider of greater magnitude to the intereſt of Americans, than any circumſtance that has occurred ſince the formation of the federal conſtitution. *Mr. Callender has been thrown into jail, where he now lies, without either trial by jury or any other Body; not for any crime which he has committed, or any thing which he has written; but to prevent his future publications. The magiſtrates of Henrico county, upon the application of Mr. Hay, required that both Mr. Callender and his partner Mr. Pace, ſhould find ſecurity in five hundred dollars each, beſides their own ſecurity to the ſame amount, that they would publiſh nothing libellous upon any character, public or private, in the ſtate of Virginia. Mr. Pace gave ſecurity, but Mr. Callender did not, and was in conſequence thereof ordered to jail.*

It is the legality of this extraordinary ſtretch of power, which we mean to inveſtigate, and not the perſonal quarrel between Mr. Hay and Mr. Callender. Mr. Hay, it appears, had aſſaulted Mr. Callender in a public ſtore in Richmond, and had beaten him with a ſtick, or as Mr. Callender terms it, a bludgeon, for ſome reflections which were made concerning Mr. Hay in the Recorder, in conſequence of which aſſault, Mr. Callender bound over Mr. Hay to keep the peace, as is uſually done in ſuch caſes. Mr. Hay, in his turn, applied to Mr. Foſter, the Mayor of Richmond, to grant a warrant, to commit to jail Meſſrs. Callender and Pace, unleſs they gave ſecurity that they would publiſh nothing that reflected on the character of Mr. Hay, of any of the citizens of Virginia. The mayor very properly refuſed to grant ſuch a warrant, as being in his opinion laying a previous reſtraint upon the freedom of the preſs. Mr. Gervas Storrs, one of the magiſtrates of Henrico county, was next applied to, who granted a warrant for the above purpoſe. Mr. Callender and his partner Mr. Pace, in conſequence, attended in the court-houſe of Henrico county on Friday morning, with Meſſrs. Marſhall and Rind as their counſel. Mr. Hay alſo appeared with Meſſrs. Wickham and McRae as his counſel. The magiſtrates who ſat upon the occaſion were Gervas Storrs, William Price, Pleaſant Younghuſband, and Joſeph Selden, eſq'rs.

Mr. McRae opened the cauſe, on the part of Mr. Hay, and demanded that Meſſrs. Callender and Pace ſhould be bound over from publiſhing libellous matter, as being perſons of bad fame. He ſaid the magiſtrates had the diſcretionary power of binding over characters of this deſcription, by a ſtatute of Virginia, ſimilar to the 34th ſtatute of Edward III. C. 1. which empowered the juſtices of England to bind over to the good behaviour towards the king and his people, all thoſe that be not of good fame. He read the ſeveral acts which conſtituted bad fame; theſe, were ſleeping in the day; prowling at night; frequenting houſes of bad fame; gaming, drunkenneſs, & being in the habit of uſing libellous expreſſions. He ſaid that he could prove by a bundle of the Recorder which he held in his hand, that Callender and his partner Pace were men of this deſcription; that Pace was even more inſignificant and baſe than Callender, as being deſtitute of talents. He maintained that Callender was a vile calumniator, and malignant ſlanderer; that he had libelled Mr. Madiſon, a gentleman whoſe whole life was an example of the ſtricteſt virtue; that he had ſlandered Mr. Giles; and, in ſhort, almoſt every reſpectable perſon in the ſtate of Virginia. He was proceeding to unfold Callender's general character, as a noted libeller, when Mr. Marſhall interrupted him, and hoped that their worſhips, the magiſtrates, would confine the counſel of Mr. Hay to the charge contained in the warrant, which ſolely related to the libelling of Mr. Hay, and not any other individual. Mr. McRae, in reply ſtated, that as Meſſrs. Callender and Pace were required by the nature of the bond given on ſuch occaſions, to keep the peace with the community at large, it was neceſſary to ſhow that they had not only threatened to libel Mr. Hay, but had already libelled ſeveral others, and to prove that they were men who bore the characters of infamous libellers.

The magiſtrates, when their opinion on this point of law was aſked, concurred with the counſel of Mr. Hay; Mr. McRae therefore proceeded. He endeavoured to exhibit the character of Mr. Callender in the moſt odious point of view, as a ſlanderer, a miſcreant, and a perſon who by his repeated calumnies on virtuous citizens, had juſtly incurred the character of a libeller, and conſequently that of a perſon of bad fame. He indulged in a ſtrain of invective againſt Mr. Callender, which we think improper to repeat. He concluded by praying that both Mr. Callender and Mr. Pace ſhould be required to give ſecurity, in ſuch a ſum, that neither they, nor any friend they would find, would eaſily pay if they tranſgreſſed. Mr. Wickham made alſo a ſhort ſpeech on the propriety of binding over both Mr. Callender and Mr. Pace; but he entirely abſtained from all abuſe or invective.

Meſſrs. Rind and Marſhall, as counſel for Callender, began their defence by ſtating, that the magiſtrates of Henrico county were not empowered to take cognizance of the preſent queſtion, which properly ought to have come before the magiſtrates of the city of Richmond alone. That the diſpute was between two citizens of Richmond, and being a criminal caſe, and not a civil one, was not cognizable before the magiſtrates of the county. That if this mode were generally adopted, it might ſometimes occur, that criminals would be indicted, proſecuted and tried for the ſame offence before both theſe courts at the ſame time. They were anſwered by Meſſrs. McRae and Wickham, and the magiſtrates concurred in opinion with the latter.

Mr. Rind, in his defence for Mr. Callender, ſtated, that the character of bad fame could not apply to Meſſrs Callender and Pace; that they were men who were induſtriouſly employed; that they neither frequented houſes of bad fame, or were addicted to gaming and idleneſs; that they could not be charged with publiſhing libels, as no jury had found them guilty of that crime. He maintained that no publication could be deemed libellous, unleſs regularly found ſo by a jury, in the ordinary proceſs of law. That unleſs this was firſt done, it was not proper that Meſſrs. Callender and Pace ſhould be bound over. He argued, that if the magiſtrates in the preſent inſtance, obliged Meſſrs. Callender and Pace to give ſecurity for their future publications, that it would amount to a reſtraint upon the liberty of the preſs, which no court in a free country were empowered to inflict. He aſſerted, that if the magiſtrates in the city of London, dared to commit any printer to priſon, for not giving ſecurity in a ſimilar caſe, that both the magiſtrates and the accuſer would not remain in exiſtence twelve hours after. He hoped he ſhould never witneſs the day, when the juſtices of Virginia, or any other ſtate of the union, would hazard ſuch a ſtretch of power as was aſked by Mr. Hay. He ſaid, he did not come into court either to defend or to oppoſe Mr. Callender; that he received, nor would take, though offered, no fee on the occaſion; that his motives were purely patriotic and voluntary; that he appeared as the advocate for the liberty of the preſs; that if the magiſtrates agreed to the propoſal of Mr. Hay, in the preſent caſe, the freedom of the preſs might juſtly be ſaid to be extinguiſhed in this country. He ſaid, that if Mr. Hay thought Mr. Callender publiſhed falſehoods reflecting on his conduct, that it was his duty to proſecute Callender and Pace for defamation, and that a jury would determine the extent of the offence. This was the only and the proper courſe in his opinion, which Mr. Hay ought to purſue. But if the magiſtrates bound Callender and Pace over, they would become the judges of the nature of the publication in queſtion. They would in fact, be aſſuming an authority, which was never veſted in any magiſtrate in a free country. He therefore entreated, that their worſhips would properly conſider the magnitude of the preſent queſtion, which was one of the moſt important that ever occurred in the union, and not by binding Meſſrs. Callender and Pace to keep the peace, lay a reſtraint upon the liberty of the preſs, which would be reprobated from one end of the continent to the other.

Such was the general tendency of the able ſpeech which Mr. Rind made on this occaſion, and for which he merits the thanks of all citizens who have a concern for the preſervation of the palladium of true liberty.

Mr. Marſhall proceeded nearly on the ſame grounds with Mr. Rind. He ſtated to the magiſtrates, that his motives for appearing in court were preciſely the ſame with thoſe which actuated Mr. Rind; a deſire to preſerve the liberty of the preſs from any unjuſt attacks which might be attempted to be laid upon it. In ſupport of the illegality of binding over printers to keep the peace, he read in court the ſentiments of Judge Blackſtone, on the liberty of the preſs, book iv. chap. 11. § 12. This learned author expreſsly declares, "that the liberty of the preſs conſists in laying no previous reſtraints upon publications, and not in freedom from cenſure for criminal matter when publiſhed. Every freeman has an undoubted right to lay what ſentiments he pleaſes before the public: to forbid this, is to deſtroy the freedom of the preſs: but if he publiſhes what is improper, miſchievous, or illegal, he muſt take the conſequence of his own temerity." Mr. Marſhall therefore argued, that the act of binding over Meſſrs. Callender and Pace was unqueſtionably a previous reſtraint laid upon the preſs. That the two men had not yet been proved guilty of libelling any perſon, nor was any proſecution at preſent intended to be commenced againſt them on that ſuppoſition, but that Mr. Hay, merely on ſuſpicion that they were to publiſh libels of a certain character, demanded of their worſhips to bind them over to keep the peace. Mr. Marſhall ſaid, that it was the moſt extraordinary application which he ever heard of; and if the magiſtrates ſhould comply with the demand, it would be an act equally extraordinary. But he hoped that this would not be the caſe, nor could it be ſaid, that in the ſtate of Virginia, the freedom of the preſs had received a check which it never experienced in any country that boaſted of liberty.

Mr. Wickham, in reply, contended that the binding over of Callender and Pace would be no reſtraint laid on the liberty of the preſs. That they were at full liberty to publiſh what they pleaſed notwithſtanding, and that their recognizance could not be forfeited, unleſs they publiſhed libellous matter, which would remain to be determined by a jury.

Mr. Rind, in anſwer to this argument, proved clearly, that it would act as a previous reſtraint upon the liberty of the preſs; for if Callender and Pace gave ſecurity, and afterwards publiſhed what might be deemed libellous, that they would be ſued ſimply upon the recognizance, which would unqueſtionably be forfeited, however trivial the nature of the libel might be.

Notwithſtanding this reaſoning on the

part of the counsel of Callender and Pace, which we believed appeared satisfactory to the greater majority of those who were present, both the editors were required to give two securities, in the sum of five hundred dollars each; besides their own bonds to the same amount. Mr. Pace gave security, but Mr. Callender having failed to give security, was sent to jail, where he now is, without any other detainer. Mr. Selden was the only magistrate of the four who voted against the decision. He said he thought it improper that such a restraint should be laid on the press.

The citizens of other states will no doubt be anxious to know the political principles of the several magistrates and the counsel on both sides. Mr. Foster, the mayor of Richmond, is considered to be a federalist. The four magistrates who presided in court are known to belong to the party called anti-federal or democratic. Mr. Marshall, counsel for Messrs. Callender and Pace, and Mr. Wickham, counsel for Mr. Hay, are federalists. Mr. Rind and Mr. McRae, the other counsel, are of the other party.

This decision furnishes, however the most decided proof of the real principles of the present ruling party, and of those men who are perpetually bawling about liberty and republicanism.

The commitment of printers to jail on suspicion that they might publish libels, is an act which never until now was heard of in the United States. Such a circumstance never occurred in Great Britain, or indeed in any country where the people enjoyed the liberty of the press. Mr. Rind properly observed, that if such an attempt should be made in London, that both the magistrate and the agent in the business would lose their lives in twelve hours after. We truly believe this would happen; but no justice there would have the audacity to make the attempt. We can state on the authority of a person who once had the opportunity of being present in the court of session of Edinburgh, which is the court that generally decides all matters of any importance in Scotland, when an application was made to the lords of session to issue a warrant against the printers of a periodical pamphlet, in order to oblige him to give security that nothing libellous would appear in the succeeding numbers. But the learned lords who composed that court, were unanimously of opinion that no such previous restraint could be laid upon the press. If any libels were published either against government or against individuals, they said ample redress could afterwards be procured; but the binding of individuals over to keep the peace was an act that only took place when personal danger or the destruction of property were apprehended.

If we consider the words of Sir William Blackstone, it will appear that this was evidently the opinion of that learned lawyer. "Any justice of the peace (book iv. chap. 18. § 2.) may, ex officio, bind all those to keep the peace, who in his presence make any affray; or threaten to kill or beat another; or go about with unusual weapons, to the terror of the people; and all such as he knows to be common barretors; and such as are bro't before him by the constable for a breach of the peace in his presence; and all such persons as, having been before bound to the peace, have broken it, and forfeited their recognizances. Also, wherever any private man hath just cause to fear, that another will burn his house, or do him a corporal injury, by killing, imprisoning, or beating him; or that he will procure others so to do, he may demand surety of the peace against such person; and every justice of the peace is bound to grant it, if he who demands it will make oath, that he is actually under fear of death or bodily harm; and will shew that he has just cause to be so by reason of the other's menaces, attempts or having lain in wait for him; ... will also farther swear, that he does not require such surety out of malice or for mere vexation."

(*To be continued.*)

TO BE RENTED,
And possession given immediately,
A STABLE,
Near the Basin,
HAVING two apartments, and sufficiently large to hold six horses. Enquire of the Printer of this paper.
Dec. 28th, 1802.

FOR SALE,
A HANDSOME
PHÆTON,
WITH plated harness, and a pair of strong young BAY HORSES, which if not previously disposed of at private sale, will positively be sold for cash, at the office of the subscribers, on Tuesday the 4th January.
Taylor & Brown.
Dec. 27, 1802. tf

Will certainly be Sold,
For cash, on the 25th day of January next, at Mr. Patrick Fowler's Tavern, in Hanover-Town,
30 likely Slaves,
CONSISTING of Men, Women and Children—the greater part of them young women and men. There are two valuable sawyers amongst them.
Mann Page.
Charles C. Page.
December 28, 1802.

New-York, December 13.

IMPORTANT.

To the politeness of Mr. Ross, who arrived here yesterday in the brig Oliva, from Cape Francois, we are indebted for the following interesting news from that quarter.

That all the ports on the north side of the Island, except the Cape, had been evacuated by the French troops—and that all the ports on the west side, except Port-au-Prince and St. Marks, had also been evacuated—most of the French troops being concentrated at the Cape.

That the Cape was attacked by the Brigands on the 14th, and again on the 26th of October, when they took possession of all the outer forts—and it was supposed would finally succeed in reconquering the island.

That General Dessalines was killed in the attack on St Marks, and that all the other black generals had gone over and joined the Brigands.

That on the 3d of Nov. GENERAL LECLERC BREATHED HIS LAST—the next day his body was embalmed and put on board the Swiftsure, of 74 guns; and on the 9th, sailed for France, under a most tremendous discharge of cannon from the ships of war in port, consisting of two 80 gun ships, two 74's three frigates, two corvetts,, and several others.

That General Rochambeau has succeeded Le Clerc; and when the Olivia came out, saw a 74 beating up for the Cape having the successor of Gen. Le Clerc on board; and,

That from the 18th to the 30th of October, the stench arising from the dead bodies in the harbour of the Cape was inconceivably great, there having been hundreds of Blacks destroyed by throwing them into the sea from on board of vessels.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 1802.

Mr. *Nicholson* reported on the petition of Thomas Herty, that the Secretary of State be directed to purchase for the use of the United States, copies of Herty's Digest of the Laws of the United States, to be distributed as the laws of the United States are.

Committed to committee of the whole House on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Stanley, the memorial of Mecucan Hunt, and others, with certain resolution of the state of North Carolina, and other documents, were referred to a committee of the whole House on the 1st Monday of January.

On motion of Mr. Stanley, resolved that the committee of Commerce and Manufactures enquire and report on the expediency of erecting a port of entry at Beaufort, North Carolina, at present within the district of Newbern, N. C.

MONDAY, Dec. 20.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, enclosing a report made in pursuance of an act establishing the treasury department.

Ordered to be printed—and referred to committee of Ways and Means.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the navy, enclosing a report from the commissioners of navy pensions.

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mitchill presented a petition from sundry manufacturers of cork, praying that instead of an ad valorem duty, at present laid on imported corks, there should be a specific duty imposed.

Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair, on the report on the petition of Samuel Corp.

The following is the Report of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

"That it appears to the committee that the petitioner was interested in a ship which sailed for London early in the year 1799, for the purpose of purchasing a cargo proper for the New-Orleans market—That the ship arrived in the month of August following at New-York, having on board a cargo agreeably to order, none of which was intended to be landed within the United—That the captain's manifest, which he presented to the collector, declared his cargo for exportation; but not having made the same declaration on the copy of the manifest which he had delivered to the first boarding officer, the owners were compelled to enter the cargo, and give bond for the duties on the same—That no part of the cargo was landed except some bird shot—It appears also, that the collector granted a clearance for New-Orleans, and issued debentures of drawback on the cargo; but on application for payment, the petitioner was informed that the law of 2d March, 1799, precluded him from being paid:—The petitioner, therefore, prays relief from congress.

"This case having been fully understood at the last session, the committee consider it unnecessary to go into any reasoning thereon. They submit the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the prayer of the petitioner ought to be granted, and that the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be directed to bring in a bill conformably thereto."

Mr. S. Smith advocated the report.

Mr. Griswold, though inclined to allow the prayer of the petition, thought a general provision ought to be made for all similar cases. With this view, it was moved that the committee rise.

Carried;—when the committee was discharged, and the petition of Samuel Corp, and the report thereon, were recommitted to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, with instructions to enquire into the propriety of providing by law for the payment of debentures that have been issued for drawback of duty on goods, wares and merchandises exported to New-Orleans.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee appointed on Friday to present to the president of the United States, a resolution of the house, touching the violation on the part of Spain of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation between the United States of America and the King of Spain, reported that the committee had performed the duty assigned them, and had received for answer from the President, that he would cause the proper information to be laid before the house.

Mr. Nicholson, from the committee appointed on the petitions of Richard Wilson and Nathaniel Seagar, with instructions to enquire into the expediency of making a general provision for the relief of insolvent debtors, within the district of Columbia, reported a bill for the relief of *insolvent debtors* in the district of Columbia, which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Mattoon, a resolution was passed requesting the president to direct the proper officer to lay before the house a statement of the militia returns last received from the several states; and Messrs. Mattoon and Jackson, appointed a committee.

On motion of Mr. Eustis, the petition of John Holland, presented last session, was referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

The following are the committees appointed on the resolutions entered into on Friday in the house of Representatives.

On that part of the President's Message that relates to our concerns with the Indian tribes and the establishment of a new settlement. Messrs. Dawson, T. Morris, Hoge, Hastings, and Meriwether.

On that part which relates to our navy yards, and the building of docks,—Messrs. Mitchill, Rutledge, Hanna, Wadsworth, and Mott.

On that part which relates to the providing for the return of American seamen discharged in foreign ports, and left abroad,—Messrs. S. Smith, Goddard, Josh. Smith, Woods and Gray.

On that part which refers to the warfare with Tripoli, and to the relation with the other Barbary powers,—Messrs. Eustis, Perkins, Eimendorf, Tillinghast and Taliaferro.

On that part which relates to the militia institution of the United States,—Messrs. Varnum, Upham, J. Smith, of Virginia, Holmes, Brown, Butler, D. Heister, Stanton, and Stonford.

On that part which relates to the fostering of the fisheries of the United States,—Messrs. Huger, Bishop, J. Heister, J. Trigg, and Van Ness.

TUESDAY, Dec. 21.

Mr. Rutledge observed that the State of South Carolina had lately taken measures for a supply of arms for her militia. He thought that an object so great and desirable ought to be encouraged by the general government, by exempting arms imported under such circumstances from duty. He therefore offered a resolution purporting that any state, importing pieces of ordnance, fire or side arms for their militia, should be exempted from the payment of duties.

Mr. Randolph said the resolution proposed contained some important principles. Its adoption would affect the revenue in some degree, and would, in a still greater degree affect home manufactures, especially those the most essential to the good of the community. It did appear to him, that if any manufacture required the aid of any protecting duties, it was the manufacture of arms in preference to all others. The resolution embraced not only ordnance, but fire arms also. He was not prepared to say that a distinction ought not to be made between these two descriptions of arms. For these reasons he wished the resolution to lie on the table.

Mr. Rutledge said he had no objection to its lying for a day or two, when on motion of Mr. Randolph, it was referred to a committee of the whole, and, made the order of the day for Monday.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Nicholson for four days.

Mr. Van Ness presented a memorial from the City Council of Washington, desiring certain alterations in their act of incorporation.

Referred to Messrs. Van Ness, Thompson, Plater, Campbell, and Jackson.

[This memorial was also presented in the Senate by General Mason, and referred to Messrs. Mason, Howard, and Baldwin.]

Mr. Dennis presented the petition of William Taylor, of this City, praying for an act of insolvency.

Referred to the committee of the whole, to whom had been referred the reported bill for the relief of insolvent debtors in the district of Columbia.

Mr. Brent presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Alexandria, Columbia, members of a mutual assurance Company against fire—Referred to a select Committee of three.

Mr. Moore presented the petition of Bernard Glen. Referred to the Committee of Claims.

A short debate took place on a letter received from the clerk on the subject of newspapers delivered to members at the public expence.—The letter stated that application, having been made by some members to receive a number of copies of papers (not daily) equivalent to a daily print, the clerk desired the instructions of the house how to act.

The Speaker, on being appealed to as to the practice of the house, said he understood the practice to have been, that members had taken a number of copies equivalent to a daily paper.

After some conversation, Mr. Mitchill said a diversity of opinion existed, he would submit a resolution to try the sense of the house. He therefore moved a resolution, purporting that a member may take such a number of copies of a paper not printed daily, as amount to the price of a daily paper.

This resolution was opposed by Messrs Smilie and Elmer, and supported by Messrs. Dana, Stanley and Rutledge.

Carried—Ayes 50.

Mr. S. Smith, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, reported a bill to allow a drawback of duties on goods exported to New-Orleans, &c. which was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

(*To be Continued.*)

Senate of the United States.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16.

Not a quorum present.

To the Editor of the Virginia Gazette.

SIR,

WE labour under considerable inconveniencies in this place, from the want of a liberal and independent Press. The gross partiality of one of our editors, and the extreme caution (timidity rather) of the other, render the channel of communication, by the newspapers, always difficult, and except to a particular *sect*, frequently impracticable. We poor federalists, the *proscribed sect*, have no other resource, to make our grievances known, than to apply to those editors of newspapers, who possess greater liberality of sentiment and independence of mind. I must therefore solicit your permission, through the channel of your useful and independent paper, to make a short reply to the strictures of a writer, in our democratic paper of the 17th inst. under the signature of Timoleon, but who, in fact, is one of the "choice band," one of the assistant editors. He accuses Antidemos of "wantonly and falsely aspersing the reputation of this town;" and then he produces a list of choice words and appellations culled with the most exquisite taste from the democratic vocabulary, such as "malicious," "audacious," "incendiary," "bigot," &c. Your readers, however, know that the accusation is unfounded, that it rests on the same foundation on which the greater part of democratic superstructures are railed—misrepresentation and falsehood. The remarks of Anti-Demos can apply only to a certain class of our citizens called *democrats*; but thank God, a very large portion of our citizens are not of that description, nor I hope ever will be.

Whether the democrats have manifested a tyrannical and intolerant disposition, and endeavored, as far as in their power, to wound the feelings of those who differ from them in politics, let the readers of our newspapers for some months past, determine; let those productions that bear the signatures of "R," "Plain Truth," and his coadjutor "Crito," "Citizen," and fifty others of the same cast, be made the criterion; and let any impartial person take the trouble to look into the democratic paper, and he will, I think, not hesitate to declare, that, in almost every page of it, the most illiberal insinuations are thrown out against the federalists. *Insinuations* do I say? The most barefac'd and palpable falsehoods. If social intercourse has not yet been totally interrupted, what is the cause? The answer is obvious. Not democratic forbearance.

I shall not, Mr. Editor, encroach further on your room; but shall leave this blustering U——d I——n to fret and strut at his leisure. My prayer ever shall be "good Lord deliver us" from that worst of political evils—the evil of *democratic despotism*.

ANTI-DEMOS.

Petersburg, 22d Dec. 1802.

THE subscribers having been appointed to attend to the receipts and disbursements of the money which was subscribed to erect a Light House in this city, agreeably to the proposal of Mr. Benjamin Henfrey, do report the annexed account to be correct and true, by which it appears that there are claims due to several persons to the amount of 75 dollars and 75 cents; there are subscriptions not yet collected which amount to 21 dollars, which leaves a deficiency of 54 dollars and 75 cents.

We have taken Mr. Henfrey's printed report into consideration; as far as we can judge from the experiments which have been made, we believe that his mode of producing and using light will answer for light houses upon the sea coast, and may be advantageously used to give light to dwelling houses, work-shops, &c.

Mr. Henfrey has alledged that a full trial cannot be given to his experiments without the aid of a small building at the distance of 40 or 50 feet from that which is already erected, where the fire may be kept, and from which the gas may pass in tubes to the light house, so as to be perfectly free from oil, tar, and heat.

	dolls.
Cash received by subscription of the citizens of Richmond,	466
Bills paid on the light house, accounted by Mr. A. Davis, treasurer,	399

Although we do not pretend to say that this improvement will fully answer the purpose, yet we think it advisable to make the trial.

It may be remembered that the donation which Mr. Henfrey proposed to the city of Richmond was predicated upon his being enabled to make a full experiment, we think that this has not yet been done, and that Mr. Henfrey will best liberty to withdraw that proposal if the additional aid already explained is not afforded.

Mr. Henfrey has proposed to allow every person whose subscription has or shall amount to eight dollars, the free use of his discovery and right, until the expiration of the term for which his patent is granted, in any manner such person may please, for private purposes.

We have reason to believe, that the sum of one hundred and sixty or eighty dollars, will be sufficient, not only to pay the balance which is now due, but to answer for the further experiments; and we have given a proof of our earnestness in this opinion by subscribing further sums which will appear to our respective names.

Henry Banks,
John Foster,
Joseph Darmsdatt.
James Lownes.

Richmond, Dec. 28, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF
Hening's Justice,
May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pomfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

Port Wine.

A few pipes and quarter casks of genuine old

Port Wine,

Is this day landing, and will be sold on moderate terms, by

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, 2d Nov. 1802. [t f]

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 5, 1802.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper. Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

Fall Goods.

Samuel P. Braddick,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

PER the Octavia from London, a very handsome assortment; which he will sell low for Cash or Produce.

Richmond, October 12, 1802. 2ms

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District.

SEPTEMBER THE 21ST, 1802.

Between

Robert Pollok and Company, *Plaintiffs,*

And

William Robb and Nathaniel Harris, *Defendants.*

THE defendant, William Robb, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

I wish to HIRE, for the ensuing year,

75 Negro Men

To work on the Manchester Turnpike Road.

JAMES CLARKE.

Manchester, Sept. 13, 1802. (12wtf)

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1803: for Sale, at this office.

VIRGINIA:

In the High-Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District.

BETWEEN

Thomas Treadway and Jane his wife, Robert Lawson Lockhead, James French Lockhead, Elizabeth Lockhead, Abraham Smith Lockhead, and Thomas Leigh Lockhead, which said Robert, James, Elizabeth, Abraham and Thomas, are infants, by Thomas Treadway, their next friend, *Plaintiffs,*

AND

Kennon Jones and Nancy his wife, James McFarland and Elizabeth his wife, James Strange and Nancy his wife, and William French, which said Nancy Strange and William French are children and co-heirs of James French, deceased, *Defendants.*

THE defendants James Strange and Nancy his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday the 1st day of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at Anderson's Tavern, in the Town of New-Canton, Fifteen or Twenty likely Virginia born slaves, consisting of a choice parcel of Men, Boys, Women and Children. Terms cash or credit as may best suit purchasers. Bond with approved security will be required on the credit sales, bearing interest from the date, which will be remitted on all sums punctually paid.

December 6 1802. 12awtdf

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in Cheapside, to the large commodious brick Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber-House is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storeage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storeage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1st, 1802.

Kentucky Lands for sale.

TO be sold at public auction, on Thursday the 30th of December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond,

5320 acres of Land,

In the state of Kentucky, belonging to the estate of the late *Andrew Ronald*, deceased—viz.

2480 acres, lying on Big Barren River;
1000 acres on Green River, on the mouth of the Big Barren;
1840 acres on the head branches of the South East forks of Skeggs Beaver Creek.

5320 acres, issued in four patents to Chs. Dabney of Hanover county, the 2d Oct. 1786, and purchased of him by the late Andrew Ronald—the whole recorded in the court of appeals, in the state of Kentucky, the 22d June, 1796, as by a certificate of Thomas Todd, esq. clerk of said court.

The terms of payment will be, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in 6 months from the day of sale, one fourth payable in 12 months, one fourth payable in 18 months, and one fourth payable in two years, with bond and approved security—the bonds to bear interest from the date.

William Wiseham,
Executor to the estate of Andrew Ronald.

Richmond, 12th Nov. 1802. tds.

CASH

GIVEN FOR

United States' Stock,

AND FOR

Certificates of the State of Virginia, by

WILLIAM WEST.

Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802. 12awtf

By virtue of a deed of trust made to me by Nelson Berkely, to secure the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned,

WILL BE SOLD,

At public sale, on the premises, for ready money,

A tract of Land,

In Hanover county,

CONTAINING 302 acres, situated on Newfound River, and bounded by the said river, on the south; by the land of Capt. Thomas Price, on the east; by the main road on the north, and by Landon C. Berkley, on the west. There is on the land a small dwelling house, a kitchen, dairy and meat house, and a new barn 20 by 40 feet. There are also young orchards of apple and peach trees, and more than 200 bushels of wheat have been seeded upon the land, together with some rye and barley. At the same time will be sold, several valuable Negroes, the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, a Waggon and Team, and Plantation Tools.

Carter Berkeley.

Also, will be sold, one moiety of a Merchant Mill, and fifty acres of Land, adjoining on Newfound River, within a mile of the above tract of land, together with an unexpired lease for six years, of the other moiety. The above Mill will be sold to satisfy a mortgage. The sale of the above property will commence on Monday the 3d day of January next, and continue until the whole is sold. C. B.

Hanover, Nov. 22d, 1802. (13tJan.)

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees,* & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

* Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin O. Rivers, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1800.

ALL those having claims against the estate of Doctor Greenberry Belt, dec. are requested to make them known before the 1st day of February next; and all those who are indebted to the said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given by

SAM. MARSHALL. *Adm'r.*

Powhatan, C. H. Dec. 21, 1802. 4w

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,431 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 319 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 5000 acres—ditto adjoining, 1000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Mckay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. 2ptf.

FOR SALE.

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one-third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 3, 1802.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. tf.

I want to PURCHASE, from fifty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

☞ *I also wish to hire a few*

Negro Coopers,

For the ensuing year.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept. 8, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

HAVING commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the County Courts of Amherst and Albemarle, the District Court of Charlottesville, and the Court of Appeals, I solicit the patronage of a generous public, and promise unremitted attention to all matters committed to my trust.

H. M. GARLAND.

New Glasgow, 24th Sept. 1802. tf.

Robert Gamble

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he is receiving a supply of

Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the Piece or Package.

Richmond, October 7, 1802.

Burr Millstones and Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber having received a large supply of the best pieces of French Burr Stones, has recommenced the manufacture of Burr Millstones, on his patented improved plan, at the corner of Ninth and Market streets, Philadelphia, where his customers may now be supplied with these of the best quality, and to suit the different kinds of grain.

Also, BOLTING CLOTHS, (of which he has a large and general assortment) Screws for raising Millstones, and Cast Iron Gudgeons, for cash or good draughts at short sight, accepted in Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Washington, or Alexandria. Opportunities for shipping (at about 6 dollars a pair freight for) mill stones to either of the above mentioned ports, Richmond and Petersburg are frequent.

Bolting Cloths are kept for sale with Bohn & Slinghuff, Baltimore, and Dean & Gardner, Alexandria.

Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1802. 12w3m